

THE
DIRECTORY &
CHRONICLE.
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
Prices:
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00.
Orders should be sent to the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

WE STOCK
Green Wire Mosquito Gause.
Blow Lamps, Jeyes' Fluid,
Star & Co's Extinguishers,
"Duroco" Paint, Etc.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3573, 3575, 3577, 3579, 3581, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3591, 3593, 3595, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3603, 3605, 3607, 3609, 3611, 3613, 3615, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3627, 3629, 3631, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3639, 3641, 3643, 3645, 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3691, 3693, 3695, 3697, 3699, 3701, 3703, 3705, 3707, 3709, 3711, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3733, 3735, 3737, 3739, 3741, 3743, 3745, 3747, 3749, 3751, 3753, 3755, 3757, 3759, 3761, 3763, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3775, 3777, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, 3789, 3791, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3807, 3809, 3811, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829, 3831, 3833, 3835, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847, 3849, 3851, 3853, 3855, 3857, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3901, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915, 3917, 3919, 3921, 3923, 3925, 3927, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965, 3967, 3969, 3971, 3973, 3975, 3977, 3979, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 3989, 3991, 3993, 3995, 3997, 3999, 4001, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4011, 4013, 4015, 4017, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4057, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 4067, 4069, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4077, 4079, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4091, 4093, 4095, 4097, 4099, 4101, 4103, 4105, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4115, 4117, 4119, 4121, 4123, 4125, 4127, 4129, 4131, 4133, 4135, 4137, 4139, 4141, 4143, 4145, 4147, 4149, 4151, 4153, 4155, 4157, 4159, 4161, 4163, 4165, 4167, 4169, 4171, 4173, 4175, 4177, 4179, 4181, 4183, 4185, 4187, 4189, 4191, 4193, 4195, 4197, 4199, 4201, 4203, 4205, 4207, 4209, 4211, 4213, 4215, 4217, 4219, 4221, 4223, 4225, 4227, 4229, 4231, 4233, 4235, 4237, 4239, 4241, 4243, 4245, 4247, 4249, 4251, 4253, 4255, 4257, 4259, 4261, 4263, 4265, 4267, 4269, 4271, 4273, 4275, 427

INTIMATIONS

TONE

That's where the

VICTROLA

is Pre-eminent.

STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT EVERY PURSE.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S

WASHABLE

SPORTS

COATS

Made of Cotton Crash or Poplinette,
light in weight, easy fitting and
smart in appearance.

From \$7.50 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 39.

Let little Daniel
be your guide—

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S
RED STAR WHISKY
and you can't go wrong!

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

Grown on British owned plantations
in the British West Indian Island
of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat
Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted
by a British firm of world-wide repute.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.
Grand Sona Lecher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool & London.

Powell Ltd

OUR CASH

SALE

Commences on Wednesday, August 1st, for four days only.

The remainder of our Stock of Summer
BLOUSES, SKIRTS, GOWNS,
MILLINERY,

will be offered at exceptionally low prices to clear.
A few Artificial and Pure Silk Coats in pretty colours
at 25% discount.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S DEPT.

THE CAINE ROAD DISASTER

RESUMED ENQUIRY.

The enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a female victim of the Caine Road disaster was resumed before Mr. Wood yesterday.

At the outset Mr. Wood informed the jury that he had received a letter from Mr. Little, who regretted that he was laid up and unable to attend the enquiry. Mr. Little also said that he was not likely to be able to attend for a week. He (Mr. Wood) was sorry to hear that, and it also meant that the enquiry would not be concluded that day.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley announced that he was appearing on behalf of Messrs. Leigh & Orange.

Brother Amar was recalled and put in a receipt for payment of a certain sum to Mr. Little.

Mr. Wood remarked that the receipt seemed to show that the payment was merely for preparing plans; it was not for fees for superintending work.

Witness—I also looked upon Mr. Little as the superintendent, that the work was inclusive.

Mr. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) remarked that he understood that it was not usual to pay the architect fees for superintending work.

Replying to Mr. Bowley, witness said he had not got the sketch or plan prepared by Mr. Little for the repairing of the playground; he did not know where the plan was.

The Clerk of Works was asked if he knew where the plan was, and he replied that it was merely a rough sketch, and he would look for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowley, witness said he did not notice any cracks when he arrived at the College in 1914, he noticed them in 1915. He first noticed the crack in the wall about the middle of 1915, as far as he remembered. The crack commenced from the top of the wall, and extended from one to two feet. There was a parapet wall around the playground about three feet wide, at this time, and he thought the crack he saw was in this wall.

Then the crack would not extend to the retaining wall, which collapsed—it may not have done so; I cannot say.

Witness added that in July, 1915, he asked Messrs. Leigh & Orange to inspect the wall. Mr. Leask did this, and he advised that the crack in the wall should be filled up and also the cracks in the playground. After this he did not consult Messrs. Leigh & Orange about the playground.

Witness left Hongkong for Penang on July 4th, and at that time the work on the playground had progressed considerably. More than half of the playground had been concreted at this time. He noticed that the workmen had erected a small wall, about one foot high, parallel to the eastern wall, and about six feet away from it. That wall was erected according to the orders of Mr. Little.

What was the object of that wall; what was the use of it?—I cannot say, I left it to the architect. Later witness added that he believed it was done so as to make a slope towards the eastern boundary; towards the retaining wall; it was a sort of water-shed. After the cracks in the playground surface had been filled in they reappeared in 1916, and he again had them filled in. Father Grampa had no connection with St. Joseph's College.

Mr. W. K. Leask, partner in Messrs. Leigh & Orange, was then called. He said that the retaining wall was built by Chinese contractors, and he partly superintended it. Various members of his firm superintended the work at times. The wall was built in 1912, after the completion of the St. Joseph's College authorities. He saw a crack in the wall, at the north-east corner. The crack was about 8 feet long, and extended very slightly below the surface of the playground. At the same time witness was asked to inspect cracks in the surface of the playground. The surface of the playground was slightly sunk towards the north-east corner. At that time witness considered the wall safe, and he did not inspect it again before it collapsed. He had "looked at" the place since the collapse, and in his opinion the cause of the collapse was excessive rain, and the accumulation of rain water on the earth deposited on the old surface of the playground. This earth held the water back, and the rain entered the cracks in the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI DOCK ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

At the eleventh annual general meeting of this Company, Mr. John Prentice, who presided, said that, taking into consideration the very abnormal condition of shipping and the increased difficulties in obtaining materials, the directors regarded the result of the year's working as very satisfactory. The amount transferred from general working account shows an increase of nearly 45 per cent. over that of the previous year.

The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounted to Tls. 698,949.70, which the directors recommended should be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a dividend of Tls. 9.00 per share 496,800.00

Place to special reserve fund 130,000.00

Carry to new account 72,149.70

Nothing had been written off for depreciation this year; last year Tls. 600,772.23 was written off. The amount now at credit of the depreciation fund was Tls. 362,067.92.

There was at present a considerable amount of work in hand, but the difficulty in getting materials was very great.

The directors' report and statement of accounts, made up to April 30th, 1917, as printed and circulated, were adopted and passed, and the directors were authorized to pay a dividend of Tls. 9 per share to shareholders on the register at date.

The sum of £1,000 was donated to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund.

Mr. H. A. J. Macrae and Mr. E. C. Richards were re-elected directors of the Company.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

DISCIPLINE.

From this date and until further notice the Discipline Department will be taken over by Staff Inspector Potter. All Reports must, until further orders, be addressed to Staff Inspector Potter, Victoria Gaol.

All official numbered Report Sheets must, however, be returned direct to Staff Inspector Potter, c/o Orderly Room Sergeant.

CONCERT.

A Concert will be held in the Police Reserve Headquarters Club on Wednesday, August 8th, at 9 p.m. Tickets for admission to same will be ready on Saturday, August 4th, and may be obtained from the No. 1 Boy at the Club.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The Mounted Section will report at Stables at 8 p.m. sharp on Friday, August 3rd. Caps with white covers, tuncheons and belts.

(Sd.) T. F. Hoven, D.S.P. (R.).

August 2nd, 1917.

surface of the playground. This produced extra pressure on the wall, the water could not get away quickly enough.

By Mr. Wood—If the old surface had been there more water would have run off, even with the cracks.

By Mr. Wakeman—He examined the crack in 1915 from three different levels. Answering Mr. Bowley, Mr. Leask said the final payment for the wall was made in September, 1912. It was the practice of his firm to thoroughly inspect work before the final payment was made. He had inspected the trench on foundations of the wall, before the construction was commenced. This was the usual practice. The foundation trenches of the new wall were behind the top of the old wall. The trench was cut in solid ground.

Mr. Wood here remarked that he did not see the object of all these questions. Mr. Bowley said he wanted to show that the wall was properly constructed.

Mr. Wood—I do not think we have heard anything to show otherwise.

Witness added, in reply to Mr. Bowley, that it seemed that the surface channels had been blocked up and rendered useless. There were the surface channels planned by his firm. The new surface channels were half-way up the parapet wall. This made the parapet wall into a retaining wall, and that was not right. The parapet wall designed by his firm was designed to carry six feet of loose filling; not more. It was not intended to carry any other earth.

By Mr. Lo—He did not think the wall would have come down by reason of the added earth without rain. If earth were added and rain fell it would affect the stability of the wall. The crack in the wall was probably due to the rain-water entering the cracks in the playground.

By Mr. Wood—He thought it would have been prudent to examine the wall from time to time.

But you did not advise the College authorities of that?—No, I did not.

By Mr. Lo—Having regard to the circumstances of the case, and assuming the crack in the wall had widened, it would have been more correct to have repaired the retaining wall before proceeding with the work on the playground.

Mr. Bowley—Yesterday the Chinese clerk of works propounded the theory that the collapse was due to the fact that the wall was built of round stones and not square stones. What have you to say to that?—The wall was not built of round stones, it was built with the usual parapet stones.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURES BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Military Service Bill which was introduced into the Hongkong Legislative Council yesterday afternoon by the Attorney-General contains the following provisions:—

Every male British subject who for the time being shall be ordinarily resident in the Colony and who for the time being shall have attained the age of eighteen years and shall not have attained the age of fifty-five years shall be liable to military service in the Colony as provided for in this Ordinance; provided that the following persons shall not be liable under the provisions of this section:—

(a) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval or Military Forces.

(b) Civilians in the employment of the Naval or Military authorities if recommended for exemption by the Naval or Military authorities.

(c) Men in Holy Orders or regular ministers of any religious denomination.

It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council at any time to call up for military service any person liable to military service under this Ordinance.

The order calling up any such person for military service may be in the form provided in the Schedule hereto and such order shall be served personally on the person whom it is desired to call up.

Upon the service of such order the person to whom it is addressed shall become a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps, which is hereby established.

It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to exempt any person from military service under this Ordinance on the ground of physical unfitness or for any other reason whatsoever.

Any person who has been so exempted may be called up for military service at any time if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that it is probable that ground for exemption no longer exists in such case.

It shall be lawful for the Governor to accept for the Hongkong Defence Corps any male British subject who would otherwise be exempt from military service under this Ordinance.

If any such person is so accepted by the Governor, he shall upon taking the oath or declaration of allegiance and signing the enrolment form as provided by this Ordinance become a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps.

The provisions of the Army Act shall apply to all members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, subject to any regulations which may be made by the Governor-in-Council under this Ordinance; provided that no sentence of a court-martial upon a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps shall be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Governor.

It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council at any time to suspend the operation of any regulations so made under this Ordinance and thereupon until the Governor-in-Council shall revoke the said order of suspension the provisions of the Army Act shall apply to all the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps without the modifications formerly effected by the regulations so suspended.

Every person who becomes a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps, whether by service upon him of an order calling him up for military service or by voluntary enlistment, shall continue to be a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps until he is discharged or dismissed or exempted.

Every member of the Hongkong Defence Corps who attains the age of fifty-five years while being a member of the said Corps shall, upon attaining that age, be discharged unless he elects to continue to be subject to military service.

If any such member so elects he shall take the oath or declaration of allegiance and sign the enrolment form as provided by this Ordinance, and, upon his taking the said oath or declaration and signing the said form, he shall be deemed to have been a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps as from the expiration of his liability to military service under the provisions of section 2 of this Ordinance and shall continue to be a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps until he is discharged or dismissed or exempted.

It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the conduct of the Hongkong Defence Corps.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

REPORT ON THE RELIEF FUND.

The following report on the West River Relief Fund, 1914, was laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council:—

The accounts of this Fund, administered by a joint European and Chinese Committee, are published for general information. They show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$5,634.89; this balance being less than the contractor's retention (vide below) of \$9,490.27, the account may be considered as closed.

Some \$242,000 of the total subscribed was expended on the immediate relief of destitution and the repair of earth embankments—principally on the second item. This repair work was carried out on a plan which included such improvements as the time available to allow of the planting of new crops permitted, and the money was paid directly and publicly by our representatives to the representatives of the various districts concerned. In nearly all the cases the work stipulated for was inspected, either completed or in hand. Full reports by Mr. A. E. Wood were from time to time during 1914 and 1915 published in the Press.

There still remained a balance to the credit of the Fund of over \$60,000 at the end of 1915, and it was decided to utilise this for the erection of a sample water gate of a permanent character. A site as typical as possible was selected at Fu Wan near Shiu Hing; and the gate was built by Messrs. Sang Lee & Co. (Hongkong) to the design and under the supervision of Mr. D. Jaffé of the P.W.D., who had the assistance of other officers of his Department. The total cost of the gate was about \$68,000—rather in excess of the balance of the Fund: the difference has been made good by the Hongkong Government. It is a piece of work that does credit to the Colony; and though there is little likelihood that it will be directly copied, the influence of the example will be felt in the rebuilding of the subsidiary gates which are necessary to complete the system in the area of which the new gate is the key.

Some such gates already exist in the ancient form. Mr. Jaffé's work was purely voluntary: the only condition imposed was that a fee of \$1,000 should be made over to the War Charities on his account when the work was completed.

stition, management, training, service, and discipline of the Hongkong Defence Corps, and any other regulations whatsoever which may be desirable in connection therewith.

The Volunteer Ordinance, 1893, and the Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1910, shall be repealed as from the first day of January, 1918.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this bill is to make all male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 25 who are ordinarily resident in the Colony, with certain exceptions which are specified in clause 2, liable to military service in the Colony when called up for such service.

Every person called up for military service under the Ordinance will, upon service of the notice calling him up, become *ipso facto* a member of the new Hongkong Defence Corps which is established by the Ordinance, and, subject to any regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, will become and remain subject to the Army Act.

Power is taken to accept for military service male British subjects who would otherwise be exempt from such service on account of their age or for any other reason. Persons so accepted will be required to take the oath or declaration of allegiance and to sign an enrolment form, and they will thereupon become members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, and will remain members until discharged or dismissed or exempted by the Governor-in-Council, and, as such, will, subject to any regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, become and remain subject to the Army Act.

Persons who reach the age of fifty-five years while members of the Hongkong Defence Corps will be discharged upon reaching that age unless they elect to continue subject to military service. If they so elect, they will take the oath or declaration of allegiance and sign the enrolment form, and they will then remain members of the Corps until discharged or dismissed or exempted.

It will be seen that no person who has attained the age of fifty-five years will be made subject to military service against his will, but that if he once accepts such liability he will remain subject to it until he is discharged or dismissed or exempted.

Power is given to the Governor-in-Council to exempt any person from military service on the ground of physical unfitness or for any other reason. Any person so exempted may be called up later for service in the discretion of the Governor-in-Council.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VESTER (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).
Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. MCL. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. W. CATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. WU YUK, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAH.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. R. G. SHAW.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ARNOLD.
Hon. Mr. S. H. DOWELL.
Hon. Mr. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.
The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—Report of the Post Office for the year 1916; Report on the New Territories for the year 1916; Report of the Police for the year 1916; Report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for the year 1916; Report of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) for the year 1916; Report of the Director of the Royal Observatory for the year 1916; Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for 1916; Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for 1916; Medical and Sanitary Report for 1916. Also quarterly return of excess on sub-heads, met by savings under heads of expenditure; report on the West River Flood Relief Fund, 1914, report of the Commission appointed to report on the teaching of English.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table, Financial Minutes Nos. 20 to 32, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

RENT ALLOWANCES.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, with reference to the financial minute recommending a vote of \$30,000 for "rent allowances," said:—In Financial Minute No. 31 the Council is asked to vote a sum of \$30,000 under the heading Miscellaneous Services, Rent Allowances. As hon. members are aware, this Government has during recent years been engaged in building quarters for the subordinate European Staff, including Overseers, Revenue Officers, Railway Staff, and Sanitary Inspectors, and practically the whole of this staff is now adequately housed. In the estimates for the last three years the Council has voted rent allowances for certain European married officers on small salaries pending the erection of quarters to be occupied by such officers at a moderate rental; and in the estimates for the current year provision has been made for commencing the erection of these quarters at Leighton Hill. These rent allowances approximate to the difference between the rents which the married officers in question are in fact paying and the rents which the Government proposes to charge when the quarters are available for occupation. The case of the senior European Staff has for some time past occupied my attention, and I have been in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject. It is impossible at the present time, while a state of war exists, to consider anything in the nature of a general revision of salaries, but after very careful consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that some relief is urgently called for; and since the principal item in the high cost of living here for senior officers is that of house rent, the Secretary of State desires that this Government should adopt a similar principle to that applied to the subordinate European Staff by providing quarters, at moderate rentals, for the senior European Staff. It is of course impossible to build houses forthwith for the many officers concerned, and any scheme that may be evolved will necessarily be spread over a number of years. In the meantime it is proposed to grant rent allowances to officers who are in separate occupation of a house or flat, and the sum of \$30,000 mentioned in the minute is to provide such rent allowances for the whole of the current year to some fifty officers. The next minute, the recommendation of \$40,000 for the purchase of "Lysholt" is in pursuance of that policy. The subject-matter has only arisen during the last day or two, and the sum you are asked to vote has only been arrived at this morning. The Government was a bidder, through Mr. Henry Humphreys, for the property known as "Lysholt" at the Peak, and the purchaser was Mr. Mo Kom Tong. When I informed him that he had been bidding against the Government, he said he would not have been aware of it, and he very generously offered to stand aside and let the Government acquire the property, which is eminently suited for this purpose, and the sum mentioned in the Financial Minute is therefore desired to be voted in order to acquire this property.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 6, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

EXPORTATION OF RAW OPIUM.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following resolution:—Whereas by the provisions of subsection (5) of section 10 of the Opium Ordinance, 1914, it is provided as follows:—No person shall export or aid or abet the exportation of any raw opium from the Colony, if such exportation shall have been notified in the Gazette in pursuance of any resolution of the Legislative Council as being illegal. Now it is hereby resolved that the exportation of raw opium to Mexico is illegal; and it is further hereby resolved that a notification shall be made in the next issue of the Gazette to this effect.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

QUESTIONS BY HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK then put the following questions:—

1.—Will the Government take steps to prevent the Chinese from digging in the mud or turning up the mud with their hands on the foreshore between Arsenal Street and the North Point Hotel?

2.—Will the Director of Public Works state what steps, if any, have been taken, and, if so, when, for the construction of the promised Road to connect Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Coronation Road? Has any contract been signed for the work, and if so, when? When is it estimated that such connecting road will be completed?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as follows:—Legislation would be necessary to stop the practice referred to, as there is a common law right to take shell fish. A nuisance is undoubtedly occasioned by the odour which emanates from the stretches of foreshore between Arsenal Street and Causeway Bay which are exposed at low tide; but this nuisance is mainly due to causes other than the digging for shell fish. It will be finally abated when the reclamation scheme, now under consideration, is put in hand. As regards the remaining stretch of foreshore referred to the Government is not satisfied that any nuisance calling for special legislation exists.

(a.)—Tenders for the work involved have been called for in the Gazette of the 20th July. Negotiations for the resumption of certain land required in connection with the scheme were undertaken in April last and have not yet reached a conclusion.

(b.)—No contract has yet been signed for the work.

(c.)—It is anticipated that the work can be completed in three months from the date of signing the contract.

LOCAL DEFENCE CORPS FOR HONGKONG.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps." In doing so he said:—The objects and reasons of this Bill give a full explanation of what it is intended to do, but I wish to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council I propose to move an amendment to the last clause of the Bill. There is a balance in hand belonging to the Volunteer Corps Fund, and it seems necessary to deal with that fund, as the Ordinance under which it was created has been repealed, and the amendment will be an amendment to provide that the balance of the Volunteer Corps Fund shall be applied for the purposes of the Defence Corps in such a manner as His Excellency may determine. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

H. E. the GOVERNOR—Honourable members will recollect the circumstances which led up to the appointment of the Military Service Commission. In the correspondence with the Secretary of State which preceded the appointment of the Commission, I recommended, after consultation with His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, under date of the 22nd January, 1917, that compulsory service for local defence should be imposed, that a wider use of the local force should be made, and that a further reduction in the regular garrison should follow to a point at which every member of the existing Volunteer Force must be considered indispensable for the defence of the Colony. Subsequently, under date of the 27th February, I informed the Secretary of State that, if no such reduction of the regular garrison could be made, I was of opinion that the most satisfactory course to all concerned would be to adopt compulsion for Military Service outside the Colony. In March I received authority to impose compulsory military service for local defence. On the 11th of April, I informed the Secretary of State in reply to enquire, that compulsory service for local defence would not increase the numerical strength of the existing Volunteer Force, but that increased efficiency would result from a re-organisation under compulsory service, which the General Officer Commanding and I were engaged upon. On the 11th of May, I was informed that the War Office had decided against a further reduction of the already much reduced garrison. On the 8th of May I was asked by the Secretary of State what was the total of recruits who have gone home from Hongkong for military service, and what number was still available. On the 19th of May, I replied that 375 men had gone from here to the front and, after consulting the Military Service Commission, I added that under the policy hitherto adopted of reduction of staffs to a minimum, but of non-interference with any existing business, irrespective of nature and imperial importance, about 75 more men of British parentage fit for active military service might be obtained, and I added estimates of degrees of stringency involving "established" or "interference" with "established" business. The estimate of 75 was a rough one, and I am inclined to think that it was too high. On the 21st of May, in forwarding the report of the Military Service Commission, I endorsed the suggestion of the Commission that compulsion for military service beyond the Colony should be adopted. On the 10th of July I was informed that while compulsory military service outside the Colony was not definitely excluded, it is

not contemplated in the special circumstances of Hongkong at present. Since the 10th of May, 14 more men have left here for the front, of whom four are Civil Servants. Deducting this number from the estimate of 75, it follows that there may still be about 61 men fit for active service who could be spared without interfering with the business of the Colony and by the local Military Authorities responsible for the defence of the Colony. The Military Service Commission is still in being, and will be kept in being for the purpose for which it was appointed, and I trust that recruits for the Armies outside the Colony will be forthcoming down to a point when the Military Authorities will have to stop in and refuse to let more men go. I have said that I informed the Secretary of State that the numerical strength of the existing Volunteer Force would not be increased by compulsory service for local defence; and this, perhaps, requires some further explanation. The correspondence with Mr. Long had reference only to men of British race, and practically all residents of British race, who are physically fit, are already enrolled in either the Volunteers, the Volunteer Reserve, or the Police Reserve. There are, of course, in the Colony many British subjects of non-British race, and the Bill before Council gives power of compulsion over all British subjects. It is not, however, the intention at present to call up men other than those of British race, at any rate in any large numbers. It is far from the intention of the Government to discourage men of non-British race from joining the local forces, and recruits who may wish to volunteer will be as welcome in the future as in the past. The Government fully appreciates the good work done by many of Chinese, Portuguese, and Indian race, both in the Volunteer Force and in the Police Reserve, and will not be affected by the present Bill, and members of British race now enrolled therein will not be transferred to the Hongkong Defence Corps. I may take this opportunity to mention that the Consular Representatives of Portugal, Japan, the United States of America, and the Netherlands have conveyed to me an offer from their patriots to assist in the protection of the Colony, as members of the Force Reserve, or in any other way that might be considered suitable. I have not found it necessary to avail myself of these offers, but I am sure that hon. members and the community at large will endorse the high appreciation which I have expressed of the spirit in which they were made. (Applause.)

The Bill was then read a first time.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR—Council stands adjourned until this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding:—

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$975) in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Construction, Heating Apparatus for Stores Office.

The CHAIRMAN: This money was voted last year but it was not expended and it has to be re-voted this year.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS, EXTRAORDINARY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Drainage, (46) Cheung Chau Drain in Main Street.

The CHAIRMAN: This is for the drainage of the Main Street of Cheung Chau. The expenditure on the work is as follows:—Amount of accepted tender, \$1,881; additional cost, for cement concrete surfacing, \$242.94; total \$2,123.94. The amount approved in 1917 estimates was \$2,000, leaving a deficit of \$123.94.

The vote was agreed to.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents (\$548.25) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Clothing.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum of money is for the purchase of 21 brass helmets and 31 badges for members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade who took the place of the members of the Fire Brigade who have proceeded to the front.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON AND VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOLS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) in aid of the vote, Education, Kowloon and Victoria British Schools.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is required by the Kowloon and Victoria British schools for examination fees payable to the University for which no estimate was made. There has been a saving on the vote for Queen's College, Other purposes, and University Examination Fees, so that the net increase is only \$80.

The vote was agreed to.

RICHIA SHELTER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon Buildings, 31, Richia Shelter at Kowloon Point.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is required owing to the increase in the cost of materials, and the increase in contract rates since the estimate was framed in 1916. The total cost of the shelter is \$2,850. The vote was for \$2,000.

The vote was agreed to.

REPAIRING YARD FOR LAUNCHES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$5,850) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Repairing and Coaling Yard for Government Launches—made up as follows:—Cost of Captain's Quarters, \$4,070; Foundation for Winch, \$31.23; Sundry Stores, &c., 111.77.

Total, \$5,850.00.

The CHAIRMAN: The first of these items is a re-vote. It has been impossible to get the Captain's Quarters in the meantime, it was decided to go on with the foundation for the winch, and that work has been done. The tender of Wing Lee was \$31.32. In connection with the work certain stores had to be purchased. The vote was agreed to.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars (\$1,560) in aid of the vote, Imports and Exports Office, Miscellaneous Expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN: This is to pay the salaries of six temporary 5th grade clerks from June 15th to September 31st, 1917. Their salaries are at the rate of \$480 a year each, the official salary of a 5th grade clerk. Their work is bringing the arrears of records up to date and the preparation of special statistics, which work it had been decided to undertake. Three of these clerks will probably be required permanently.

The vote was agreed to.

ROADS AND GENERAL WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (8) Roads, (4) General Works.

The CHAIRMAN: This vote of General Works is always a difficult one to estimate for, because it is not known when the houses will be built, and the Government has to carry out its obligations. In this case it is necessary to form a channel for the road and land adjoining an Inland Lot at Shaukiwan at a cost of \$950, and as there may be other expenses of the same kind before the end of the year it is thought desirable to take a vote of \$5,000 to be on the safe side.

The vote was agreed to.

TAI PO OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850) in aid of the following votes:—

Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Rent of Tai Po Branch Office, \$100
Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Alteration to New Tai Po Branch Office, 750

Total, \$850.

The CHAIRMAN: The office which was in use up to July was a very unsatisfactory one, and a new one is now rented for \$85 a month instead of \$10 a month. It was, however, necessary to pay rent on both offices during the month of July. Therefore the sum required is six months' rent at \$25 equalling \$150 and \$10 for the old office, making \$160 less \$10 for six months saved by not having the old office, leaving a balance at \$100. The second is to pay for alterations required in the branch office, counters, cupboards and safes.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand one hundred and ten dollars (\$6,110) in aid of the vote, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Land, Site of New Carriage Shed, Survey.

The CHAIRMAN: This is really a sum to pay the salary of the assistant engineer who has been engaged on the new carriage shed and on other special works, and also on surveying work which has helped to carry out the work on a certain small branch line. The Treasurer advises that it is necessary to take a special vote to cover these salaries and to put them together under this special heading.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: How many months is it?

The CHAIRMAN: It is for the year. The assistant engineer's salary is \$600 a month.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: Are there any other salaries to pay?

The CHAIRMAN: No.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) in aid of the vote, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Construction:—

Buildings and Fixtures, Loco and Carriage Shed, \$5,000
Earthwork (Loco Yard Extension), 500

Total, \$5,500.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a re-vote because the work was not completed last year. The vote was agreed to.

RENT ALLOWANCES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) on account of "Miscellaneous Services."

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) on account of "Miscellaneous Services." Purchase of "Lysholt" at the Peak.

The CHAIRMAN: H.E. the Governor has explained Nos. 31 and 32.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: With regard to No. 32, these figures, of course, have only been laid upon the table this afternoon, and hon. members have not had any opportunity of considering this matter.

I suggest the matter be postponed for a week.

The CHAIRMAN: Certain individuals.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: Selected by whom?

The CHAIRMAN: Selected in accordance with the rules.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: Those who do not rent houses will not get these allowances?

The CHAIRMAN: Those who have no burden of rent will not receive these allowances.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: Therefore the man living economically will be discouraged and men living extravagantly will be encouraged.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think because they are paying high rents for their houses they can be considered "extravagant." Ninety-eight per cent. are those who have separate houses or flats, and because they occupy them it cannot be said that they are extravagant.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN: A bachelor living in a home by himself gets an allowance?

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850) (TELEPHONE 1741)

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT. SOLE AGENTS

FOR
CHAS. PRICE & CO. (LONDON), ENGINE OIL.
VALVOLINE CO. (NEW YORK), ENGINE OIL.
ARCH. EADIE & Co. (GLASGOW), PAINTS AND OILS.
BAXTER & CO. (DUNDEE), CANVAS.
GOUROCK ROPE WORK CO. (PORT GLASGOW), CANVAS.
GARLOCK PACKING CO. (SAN FRANCISCO), ENGINE PACKING.
MANDER BROS. (WOLVERHAMPTON), "OLSINA" WATER PAINT.

SHIPS' STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain. Bottled by British Labour.
OBTAINABLE AT:— PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.	QUARTS—\$20.00 per case
Sincere Co., Ltd.	of 4 dozen.
San Co., Ltd.	or \$6.10 per Dozen.
Cheong Tat.	PINTS—\$26.50 per case
Nam Hing Loong.	of 8 dozen.
Ty Sing.	or \$3.40 per dozen.
Sang Tai.	
Kwan Tye.	

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Obtainable in Canton from SINCERE Co., Ltd.
Stocked by THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Another man living in the Hongkong Hotel will not get his allowance?

The CHAIRMAN: He will not.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Therefore he suffers although he sends his wife and family home to economize?

The CHAIRMAN: That I cannot say. It is an old economy with the present rate of the dollar to send wife and family home.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—I strongly object to it on those grounds. It seems to me most unfair.

The CHAIRMAN: The only objection is that the money should be paid at once, and I can assure hon. members that the purchaser is making nothing out of it.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Who is to reside in this house?

The CHAIRMAN: That is not settled yet. Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Is it intended for Government servants?

The CHAIRMAN: I think so.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Free?

The CHAIRMAN: No. A small rent.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I understand from the papers that the purchaser paid so much for it.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, he paid \$37,000 but there are points connected with it. I can assure you he is not making a cent profit out of this.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I do not think we ought to pass this to-day. I do not think a week's delay will cause any trouble.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course there are the conditions of the purchase.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—With regard to Minute 31, how is this money to be distributed?

The CHAIRMAN: A careful table has been drawn up by the Government applying the rules which hon. members can see if they wish to.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Those rules I have never agreed to, if you refer to what were laid before Unofficial members. And is the money being given to the positions or to certain individuals?

It will give rise to a great deal of heart-burning and jealousy among other members of the Service.

The CHAIRMAN: It is a purely temporary measure.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Temporary measures have a habit of lasting very long.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. member is aware that certain representations have been made. I propose to put Minute 32 to the Committee. These individual cases will not commit members to any policy.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—We have to pass the vote for \$40,000 to-day or to leave it? The CHAIRMAN: It must be passed as once, I think.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: If it were not so I should certainly propose a postponement, but we have to make up our minds at once.

The CHAIRMAN: The purchaser of the property is not making a cent profit out of it.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Better pass it to-day in case he backs out of it.

Both votes were agreed to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

SHIP'S DOCTOR for trip to Singapore per "A. D. WILSON".
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1, Prince's Building,
[905]

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER, experience in surveying essential.
Apply, stating experience, etc.,
Box No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[906]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJIMANOEK" (36)
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst., at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1917. [907]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 6th instant.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [899]

LOST.

ENVELOPE addressed Register, S.S. "YUN YING WA," containing provisional Ship's Register, Reward to finder returning same to this Office.
CARMICHAEL & CLARKE.
[893]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 1203 to 1207, 22940 to 22949, 4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 dated Hongkong, 6th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88306 to 88330, all Registered in the name of Sir CLARE MURPHY, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should the Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at Noon.

AGENDA.

1.—For the purpose of having in pursuance of Section 188 of Ordinance No. 68 of 1911 of Hongkong an account laid before the Members showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

2.—To propose an Extraordinary Resolution sanctioning a Final return to the Members as follows:—
"That a Final return by the Liquidator of Nine Cents Hongkong Currency per Share to the persons who are Registered as Members of the Company on the 7th day of August, 1917, be and the same hereby is sanctioned."

3.—To determine by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and accounts of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1917, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, both days inclusive.
Dated the Second day of July, 1917.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.
[890]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917. [889]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, 1st Floor, Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1854.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHN STOKES & MASTER,
Principals, Buildings,
1st Floor, Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [898]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WILKIN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 11 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Hongkong,
All the piece of ground situate at Yumali, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,600 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$66.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Underigned,
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917. [893]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
The Manager,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central.
[900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD" No. 43, PRINCE'S STREET, Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.

FLATS, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wan-chai.

Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPASS ROADS DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
[894]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 2, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamien, Canton, Nos. 21 and 23.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[900]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[893]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES in Shamien, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[899]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE.

NO. 2, FAIRVIEW, Kowloon.

3 and 4-ROOMED FLATS at the Peak.

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[890]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies" (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 23'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 3 hand machines, 28 latex mills and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Cools houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, attap roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Lees, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7 per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENTS OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[897]

ON SALE.

A TIER OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 30 years.

PRICE \$1 ONE.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD AUGUST, 1917.

THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH THRUST.

The great Allied offensive movement in Flanders, although meeting with the most strenuous resistance, has already achieved very considerable success, and the cables which are coming to hand as we write encourage the belief that far more important gains than have yet been recorded are imminent. The thrust is the natural sequel to the capture of the Messines salient. The high ground enclosed in that salient dominated a large section of the British line to the north and south, and, as the superiority of the Allied air service has prevented the enemy from making aerial reconnaissances, we have been able to mass troops and to make preparations for the present advance practically unobserved. The tremendous cannonading during the past week was naturally regarded by the Germans as preliminary to an attack in force, but they had no means of knowing when or where that attack would be delivered. Sir DOUGLAS HAIG has pushed forward on a front of from twelve to fifteen miles extending roughly from the Franco-Belgian frontier just north of Armentieres to the River Yser. The preliminary objectives have all been carried, and in some cases our armies have penetrated two miles into the German positions. It is impossible yet accurately to estimate the captures, but already three thousand five hundred prisoners are reported. The one thing to hope for now is that the weather may speedily improve. The elements have not been kind to us on several similar occasions and again, in this instance, operations have been seriously hampered by heavy rain and low visibility. According to the latest messages from the front, however, there are signs that the worst of the storm has passed, and if this is so, and our troops are enabled quickly to follow up their initial successes, there is reason to

hope that the situation of the rival forces in Belgium will undergo a material change. The thrust, if carried a few miles further, will have a two-fold effect. It will outflank the Hindenburg line, and, at the same time, force the enemy to retire from the positions they hold on the Belgian coast. The British have crossed the Ypres-Comines canal, and heavy fighting is now taking place at La Basse Ville, so that the railway to Roulers is threatened. Further north, Bixschote has fallen into our hands, and in order to keep the Germans well occupied and to prevent them from sending reinforcements from one section of the front to the other, the French are still hammering at the Chemin des Dames away to the south. A few miles gained in Flanders, it must be remembered, will have effects far more important than ten times that amount of territory gained or lost in Russia, for example. It has become increasingly evident that the war will be won on the Western Front. Realising this, the Germans have shown their readiness by furious and costly counter-attacks to make any sacrifices in order to retain their positions until the time when, they imagine, their submarines, by weakening our resources, will have robbed us of the power to take the initiative. The loss of their submarine bases on the Belgian coast would destroy their last remaining hope of obtaining peace by this means, and would certainly be the beginning of the end, regardless of any temporary success which they may have gained against the disorganised Russian forces. Ratten's Correspondent informs us that the struggle in Flanders promises to develop into the "biggest battle of the war." It is therefore probable that before the climax is reached the records of the Somme and the Ancre will be eclipsed. Progress must inevitably be slow in face of the formidable obstacles confronting our troops, for although the nature of the soil has made it impossible for the Germans to construct deep dug-outs, there are many concrete cupolas forming miniature forts, to hinder the advance. We are, however, steadily eating into the very vitals of the enemy and can afford to be patient.

The Wigwam Tennis Club will be "At Home" on Saturday next from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

Battery Sergeant-Major T. R. Smith, who was a N.C.O. in the 87th Company, R.G.A., has won the D.C.M. in France.

Major A. J. Thompson, R.G.A., a former Staff Officer of the Volunteers in Hongkong, has been awarded the D.S.O.

The Garrison Library is indebted to the Customs Officials at Amoy for kindly presenting four crates of books to the troops of the Garrison.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held on Monday next, on board the *Queen*, which will leave Statue Pier at 3 p.m.

Colonel (temp. Major-General) A. A. Chichester, C.B., D.S.O., who was formerly on the Staff in Hongkong, has been promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field.

Figures issued by the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce show (says the *N.C. Daily News*) that very small stocks of some classes of piece-goods are held locally.

At Union Church next Sunday morning the third Anniversary of the declaration of war will be commemorated by a special service. The Rev. Ernest Dewstoe will conduct the service and deliver an appropriate address.

The Dockyard Recreation Club held a Whist Drive in the Dockyard on Wednesday evening, fourteen tables being occupied. The prizes were won as follows:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Budden; 2nd, Mrs. Meade; 3rd, Mrs. Windebank. Men—1st, Mr. Budden; 2nd, Mr. Meade; 3rd, Sgt. Clayforth, R.M.L.I. Mr. V. Stannard carried out the duties of M.C.

Two binoculars, from Mr. C. H. Davis (Butterfield & Swire), and Mr. D. G. Bruce (Asiatic Petroleum Co., Kongmoon branch), and an anonymous donation of 275 are now to be added to the local contributions to the Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund. Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee (Mr. E. R. Halliday) not later than the 10th inst.

The report of the Capt. Superintendent of Police for 1916 and the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Teaching of English in Government Schools will be found on page 6.

After being postponed three times owing to the weather, a very successful picnic was held on Tuesday, when about 70 men of the Navy went in launches to Clear Water Bay. A landing was effected about 11 a.m., and, after pitching two tents, kindly lent by the A.O.D., most of the party indulged in a bathe before partaking of the good things supplied by Messrs. Wiseman. The Chaplain of the Dockyard, who was in charge of the party, returns thanks to the kind friends who contributed towards the expenses of the outing. A cask of fine old Edinburgh ale was particularly appreciated. Cigarettes were supplied by Mr. Dowley, and a grant was forthcoming from the Services' Entertainment Fund.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN-PO"]

FIVE MORE PROVINCES APPROVE OF A SENATE.

SHANGHAI, August 2nd.

Chili, Fengtai, Kiangsu, Anhui, Fukien and Honan have signified to the Government approval of the proposal to establish a Senate.

THE PREMIER AND THE BANKS.

Tuan Chi-jui will consult with the heads of all the Banks with a view to maintaining the money market at Peking.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCE.

Tang Chi-yao, as wired to Peking and the Provinces demanding an attack upon Liu Chun-hoi, and stating that the Tsuchun has been killed by Szechuen troops.

The Eighth Division of the Northern troops will proceed to Shanghai.

FUSILLADE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

POLICEMAN FORCED TO SEEK COVER.

When an Indian constable was walking in Jubilee Street on Wednesday in search of offending hawkers he was suddenly struck in the stomach with an onion. He at once chased the man who had thrown the missile, but was pulled up by a fearful fusillade of vegetables and fruit of all kinds, pumpkins and bananas, cabbages and *lai chin*, potatoes, beetroot, etc. So heavy was the bombardment that the constable had to make for cover. However, during a lull in the fusillade the constable bravely dashed across no-man's-land and succeeded in bringing in the man who had taken the initiative with an onion, and conveying him to the police station.

When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, the defendant pleaded that it was a small boy who opened the bombardment.

The constable stated that he was a "marked man" among the hawkers, and the bombardment was the result of very careful preparation.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

INDIANS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The three Indian Naval Dockyard constables who have been in custody for some time on a charge of wounding an Indian Sergt. Major, also of the Naval Police, appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball on the capital charge yesterday, the Sergt. Major having died on July 28th.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared to defend, but no evidence was taken, the case being fixed for hearing to-day.

ORGAN RECITAL AND PRESENTATIONS AT UNION CHURCH.

On Wednesday evening, before a large and appreciative audience, an enjoyable organ recital was given at Union Church by the organist, Mr. E. J. Chapman, on the new organ which has been recently installed.

The programme was as follows:—
Festive March in D. (Henry Smart).
"Morning" (E. Grieg).
Tenor Solo: "If with all your hearts" (Mendelssohn's "Elijah"), Mr. C. Edgcombe.

"Intermezzo" (A. Hollins).
"Hallelujah Chorus" (Handel).
In an interval, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald alluded to the difficulties which were encountered in connection with the erection of the organ and which had been successfully overcome by the combined skill and ingenuity of Mr. Blackett, the builder, and Mr. Chapman, the organist.

A large silver rose-bowl, suitably inscribed, was then presented, on behalf of the Congregation, to Mr. Chapman as a token of gratitude for his untiring services.

A silver-mounted blackwood tray, with an engraving of the church in silver upon it, was also presented to Mr. Blackett in recognition of his good work, and as a memento of his visit to the Colony.

THE WAR.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY SUFFERS TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES.

BRITISH CAPTURE 5,000 PRISONERS.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT CONTINUES.

MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

PIERCE FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Rain fell all day. Our line was advanced slightly in the neighbourhood of the Zillebeke-Zandvoorde road.

The French gained further ground on the east bank of the Yser Canal.

Strong forces of the enemy heavily counter-attacked our new positions eastward and north-eastward of Ypres between Westhoek and St. Julien.

After resisting repeated attempts we were compelled, after stubborn fighting, to withdraw from St. Julien.

The fighting was particularly fierce for Westhoek, but we now hold the western outskirts.

FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

The enemy in the afternoon re-attacked in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway, and entered our advanced positions on a narrow front, where fighting is proceeding.

Yesterday the Britis captured over 5,000 prisoners, including 95 officers.

We captured a few guns, a number of machine guns and trench-mortars.

Despite the weather yesterday, our aeroplanes were in contact with the advancing infantry throughout the day, and they successfully bombed and machine-gunned the enemy's aerodromes, transport and infantry. Few enemy machines attempted to fly.

We brought down six enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

In July, and including yesterday, to six o'clock in the evening, we captured 4,029 prisoners, of whom 50 were officers.

We also captured eight field-guns, 33 machine-guns and 32 trench-mortars.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW BRITISH LINE FURTHER IMPROVED.

LONDON, August 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our new line by night operations to the south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, and repulsed counter-attacks against our new positions at La Bassée Ville, to the north of the Ypres-Comines Canal and near the Ypres-Boulers railway. The heavy rain since yesterday afternoon has not favoured operations. We successfully raided to the east of Bois Grenier.

GERMANS ATTEMPTING COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Reuters' Correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs:—To-day heavy rain continues with pitiless insistence. The ground over which the main fighting is taking place is not good at its best, but at present, under a weeping sky, with the visibility shrouded to about one thousand yards, it is all but impracticable for open campaigning. The Germans are attempting some heavy counter-attacks, particularly in the neighbourhood of La Bassée Ville, where the position at the moment is indefinite. Last evening there was an outburst of intense shelling from a portion of the German line further north. In the growing dusk the enemy was seen massing for an attack. Our batteries got the range upon them and the field of greys melted away.

The wind and heavy atmosphere being suitable, we loosed large instalments of gas near Fleurbaix with good results.

Our casualties yesterday were light considering the magnitude of the fight. What we now pray for is an improvement in the weather. The rain has all but ceased as I write. The sky is growing perceptibly lighter, and the guns are beginning to bark in greater volume.

FRENCH FRONT.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

LONDON, August 1st.

A French communiqué states:—After the magnificent success in Belgium, we consolidated in torrential rain the positions won. The artillery struggle continues along the whole Aisne front. Strong counter-attacks enabled us to progress to the east of Cerny at several points, and we took thirty prisoners.

After a bombardment of several days' duration in the region between Avocourt and Hill 304, the Germans in the morning attacked the positions which we captured on July 17th. By evening they were only able to reach certain advanced elements of our first line, where they were held up by a curtain of fire. Captain Guynemer won his fiftieth air victory.

INCREASED ARTILLERY FIRE.

A German wireless official message states:—Artillery firing in Flanders increased in violence this afternoon.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Reuters' Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing at five o'clock in the afternoon, says:—A period of quiet succeeded yesterday's Anglo-French advance against the long-prepared enemy positions. Even our tremendous bombardment still left many a place formidable with obstacles. We retired a few men from some extreme points, thereby creating a wide No Man's Land, meanwhile consolidating and proceeding, despite the handicap of a heavy rain. Prize officers agree that the prolonged bombardment inflicted tremendous casualties, and also that our counter-battery performed wonderful work in effectually knocking out many guns, which was probably the reason of the alleged inadequate artillery support. Our artillery is very active and has not relaxed, despite bad visibility. The latest news from the battle line is "situation unchanged."

GERMANS ADMIT OUR SUCCESSES.

A German official wireless message states:—With masses such as have never been used during the period of the war, the English, with the French in their wake, attacked yesterday. Their aim was a lofty one, intended to deliver an annihilating blow to the U-boat pest, which, from the coast of Flanders, is undermining England's mastery of the sea. Densely packed attacking waves of closely-placed divisions followed each other. Numerous tanks and cavalry units participated. The enemy penetrated with tremendous pressure our defensive zone in some sectors which overran the lines, temporarily gaining considerable territory. Our reserves counter-attacked and, after bitter hand-to-hand engagements all day long, drove out or forced back the enemy into the foremost crater field. We were compelled to abandon Bixchoote. The enemy penetrated deeper into this sector. The enemy's attacks in the evening on our new battle line failed.

We repulsed four French attacks at the Chemin des Dames and drove back the French astride the Malancourt-Esnes road on a two-kilometre front to a depth of seven hundred metres. We also took five hundred prisoners.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

FRESH PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, August 1st.

An East African official message states:—After sharp fighting we drove out the enemy from positions on the Lugunga River, south-east of Iringa and Ntuliraa, south of Mahanga.

Our advance continues in the Kilwa area.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, August 1st.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We attacked and carried a position in the region of Grjmalov, in the direction of Trembowla.

We frustrated an attempt to cross the Zbrucz River to the northward of Busiatyn.

The enemy forced us across the Zbrucz elsewhere. Our losses were great.

The enemy forced our retirement between the Dniester and the Pruth, to the east of Gerement.

AUSTRIAN VERSION.

A wireless Austrian official message states:—We are advancing towards Kimpolung. We forced the Russians to retreat after a fierce fight south-west and north-west of Czernowitz.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PROCLAMATION BY THE KAISER.

"A RIGHTEOUS WAR OF DEFENCE."

COPENHAGEN, August 1st.

The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the German people, in which he says:—"After three years of hard fighting we are resolutely determined to prosecute a righteous war of defence to a successful termination. The enemy will never have the German territory to which he is stretching out his hands. We are not frightened by the new nations which are continuing to enter the war against us.

Our enemies wish to see us weak and powerless at their feet, but they shall not prevail. They disdain our peace words, but knew not how Germany could fight. They have slandered the Germans all over the world, but cannot extinguish German glory.

Germany stands immovable, victorious and intrepid, and will meet possible further hard trials with grave men and full of faith. If the enemy wishes to prolong the war, his sufferings will be heavier than ours. We must tirelessly toil and fight, but Germans may be assured that German blood and zeal are not being gambled for an empty shadow of ambition or schemes of conquest, but in defence of a strong and free Empire, wherein its children may live securely."

GERMAN VICTORY NEXT YEAR!

LONDON, August 1st.

The Kaiser has issued the following Proclamation to the Army, Navy and Colonial troops:—

"The third year of war has ended. Our adversaries have increased, but their prospects of victory are no better. You crushed Roumania last year, and the Russian Empire again trembles under your strokes. Both these States have sacrificed themselves for others, and will now bleed to death. You have braved the enemy's assaults in Macedonia and in mighty battles in the West you remain the masters."

To the Army the Kaiser says:—"Your lines are firm and you are protecting the dear ones at Home against the terrors and devastation of war."

To the Navy, the Kaiser says:—"You have achieved good results and threatened the enemy's sea command and very existence."

The Proclamation proceeds:—"Far from Home, a little band is defending the German Colony against many times superior forces. We and our Allies will also be victorious in 1918. Ours is the will to final victory. War is still being forced upon us. We will fight for our existence in the future with firm resolution and courage. With the growing problem our strength grows. We are invincible and will be victorious. The Lord God will be with us in the field."

GERMANY CONTRADICTS "THE TIMES."

COPENHAGEN, August 1st.

Berlin officially denies the "Times" allegation of the meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, and says that neither then nor at any other time has such a meeting been held.

THE LABOUR PARTY CRISIS.

LONDON, August 1st.

The "Times" states Mr. Arthur Henderson's visit to Paris has caused a crisis in the Labour Party. It is understood that Ministers informed him yesterday of their anxiety to see him at the earliest possible moment.

It is stated that Mr. Henderson did not consult some of the Labour Ministers regarding the new orientation of the Labour policy and the strongest of them have resolved not to follow.

It is suggested that his resignation is the only solution.

The more stalwart of the Labour leaders are now up in arms and will determinedly oppose the proposal for the British Labour men to meet German Socialists during the war.

WAR CABINET CRITICISED.

In the House of Commons, Lord Duncannon moved the adjournment in order to draw attention to the conduct of the War Cabinet in allowing, at a critical period, one of its members to proceed abroad, accompanied by a pacifist Member of Parliament, on business not connected with his Ministerial duties and on a mission which had not the sanction of the Government.

Lord Duncannon rejected the contention that Mr. Henderson went to Paris as Secretary of the Labour Party and not as a member of the War Cabinet. He accused the Government of tacitly consenting to the departure of Mr. Henderson's companions by issuing passports. He requested a Government declaration not to allow Englishmen to go to meet the Germans at Stockholm. If Mr. Henderson had thus committed himself, he should be asked to retract or to resign.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. HENDERSON'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Mr. Henderson said that delegates did not go to Paris in order to discuss the war situation, but to examine with the whole of the French Socialist Party and the Russian Delegates the new invitation to the International Conference issued by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, and also to discuss a proposal for an Inter-Allied Conference. The Government approved of the latter.

Mr. Henderson twitted members on their belated discovery that membership of the War Cabinet and the Secretaryship of the Labourites were absolutely irreconcilable. He deemed it of the highest importance that he should join the Sub-Committee going to Paris when he realised that Mr. Macdonald was going, in order to keep Mr. Macdonald right. He declared he had done what he conceived to be his duty, not only in the interests of his party but of the country.

Mr. Henderson advanced the following reasons why the Conference was necessary:—"In order to dispel Russian suspicions and doubts as to our aims, and to neutralise pacifist propaganda. Such a Conference must be consultative only. Participating neutrals must not be permitted to vote and thus bind British delegates to an indefensible and dangerous position so far as the Empire was concerned. These were his objects in going to Paris. His views regarding the war were unaltered."

GOVERNMENT INFLEXIBLE.

Mr. Lloyd George:—"The Government has not altered its views in the least as regards the only possible peace conditions consistent with our honour and security. The Government proposes not to participate in any form whatever in the Conference as described. We do not propose allowing any sectional conference to decide upon and dictate peace terms, which is the responsibility of the Government."

Mr. Lloyd George recapitulated the unremitting war services rendered by Mr. Henderson, and proceeded:—"I have never despaired of the Allied cause. I despise not less than ever. I feel confident that Russia will recover, and I beg the House to give her a chance."

The Premier dwelt upon the Russian Government's difficulties and he appealed to the House not to pass a hasty judgment, and not always to insist upon immediate explanations why certain courses were taken. The Allies depended upon Great Britain, therefore, he appealed for the preservation of unity, which was essential in order that our cause would not be weakened.

Mr. Lloyd George rose unexpectedly in response to an appeal by Major Mark Sykes that the Government remove the possibility of the deplorable impression that it was playing with peace, and clearly whether Mr. Henderson went to Paris as a representative of labour or of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that Mr. Henderson's position as Secretary of the Labourites was embarrassing both to himself and the Government. He declared none would be better pleased than the pacifists if he relinquished the Secretaryship. It was Mr. Henderson who most helped the Government in securing the support of labour in organising the country's man-power.

The Premier pointed out that the French Minister M. Thomas attended the Socialist Conference at Paris, not representing the French Government, but his organisation. Mr. Lloyd George then spoke of Russia, mentioning that she had asked the Allies for forbearance. He appealed for unity, and not to begin by flinging his valuable colleagues into the arms of the pacifists.

The adjournment motion was talked out.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, August 1st.

MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

The Press Bureau announces that an explosion, causing considerable damage, occurred in a munitions factory in South Wales yesterday at noon.

Six workers were killed and three injured.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, August 1st.

Six new Senators have been sworn in in the Upper House, thus ensuring a majority for the Compulsion Bill, which enters its second reading stage to-morrow.

Cardinal Hegin, speaking at Quebec, initiated opposition to Conscription among Divinity students, asserting that it would be a violation of the Treaty assuring Canadian Catholics free practice of their religion and would lead to fatal religious disorders.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week were 2,747 and the sailings 2,776.

Eighteen ships over and three under 1,600 tons were sunk.

Nine vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, August 1st.

At the annual conference of textile workers held at Blackpool, representing over a quarter of a million workers, the Chairman said that after the claims of the Army and the food supplies of the people on shipping had been met, the claim of the Lancashire cotton trade must be more fully considered. It was the Government's duty so to deal with all the available supplies of cotton supplies so as to secure regularity of employment and full wage-earning power to the workpeople. If short time became necessary, wages must equal full-time wages. Nothing else would prevent disputes and stoppages, which all wished to avoid.

The Cotton Control Board is meeting at Manchester to-day to consider proposals for stopping forty per cent. of spinners and looms and also the imposing of a levy on the owners of the machinery which is allowed to work, this being for the benefit of the machinery and 30,000 workers rendered idle.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, August 1st.

The report of the Board of Agriculture on the crop prospects says that in France, Italy, Denmark and Sweden the yield is expected to be below the average. In Canada and the United States at present the condition of the crops is good and the yield is expected to be satisfactory, while in Switzerland and Central Russia an average yield is anticipated.

THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, July 31st.

There was again the keenest demand at yesterday's tea sales for better class Indian teas, especially for the free "D" class, the price of which may now be said to average about two shillings a pound. On the contrary, a large quantity of cheaper tea was unsold. The brokers are mystified at this, and it is suggested that, owing to good wages, the workers are insisting on better class teas, or that distributors are concentrating on the better kinds because they do not consider that the fixed prices of the lower grades leave a sufficient profit.

LATEST CABLES.

CHINA ASSOCIATION REFERENCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

At a meeting of the China Association the Chairman (Mr. F. Anderson) referred to the Board of Trade's refusal to pass shipments of China tea which had been arranged prior to the prohibition on the ground that the consignees in England had not paid for them prior to the prohibition. The tea consequently had been impounded in the London docks for over two months.

The "Times" comments that since it was clearly impossible for any firm in London to pay for tea in course of shipment order to forestall the unnotified prohibition, the Board of Trade's claim appears to be utterly unreasonable, and it is difficult to see any justification for making the tea itself useless to anybody after arrival in England.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 31st.

Silver is quoted at 39½. The supplies are small, but the market is steady.

LONDON, August 1st.

Silver is quoted at 40½. There is chiefly Continental demand, and the market is steady.

HONGKONG POST OFFICE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916.

The report on the General Post Office, Hongkong, for 1916 states:—

MAILS.

The number of mail bags and packets despatched from the Colony during the year amounted to 123,233 as against 123,645 in 1915, a decrease of 407; and the number received to 115,678 as against 118,517, a decrease of 2,839. These figures include ships' letter boxes, and mails for His Majesty's ships and Foreign men-of-war, on the China Station.

The number of mail bags and packets sent in transit through the Colony amounted to 68,333, as against 70,993 in 1915, a decrease of 2,660.

Boxes and baskets in transit amounted to 11,203 as against 11,040 or 154 more than in 1915.

Four thousand and twenty-three steamers carrying mails arrived and 5,253 steamers left in 1916, as against 4,972 and 5,292 respectively in 1915.

Registered and insured articles handled by the General Post Office amounted to 735,767 as against 679,167 in 1915, an increase of 66,600.

Registered articles via Siberia amounted to 20,419 as compared with 54,335, an increase of 833.

Parcels, ordinary and insured handled by the General Post Office amounted to 119,056 as compared with 105,423 in 1915, an increase of 13,633.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue amounted to \$401,742.33, an increase of \$33,284.56 as compared with 1915.

The expenditure decreased from \$404,609.02 in 1915 to \$395,136.33 in 1916, which was principally due to the high rate of exchange prevailing during the year and recovery of arrears of outstanding transit accounts. The balance of the revenue over expenditure amounted to \$6,605.60.

MONEY ORDERS.

The growing activity in the money order service reported in 1915 continued with unabated vigour throughout this year. The Chinese remittances from the United Kingdom increased by the large amount of \$12,380; and the increases from India, Japan, Straits and Amoy are due to the same causes. The high rate of the dollar accounts for the increase under the head of order issued, especially \$10,080 of orders sent to India. In 1916 a large remittance of \$2,000 was made in consequence of the repatriation of some Chinese from Amoy, Siam; no such remittance was made in 1915. The increase, therefore, reported in 1915 was not maintained in 1916.

Taken on the whole, the transactions are very satisfactory, showing a net increase of \$53,905 14s. 11d. over those of 1915. The interchange of telegraphic money orders with the United Kingdom began on the 1st October, but the cost of the transmission of the messages is too high to ensure its general use except for the maximum amount of £400 and only a few orders were recorded for the year. The sale of Postal Orders, both Imperial and Local, was almost the same as in 1915, and has not shown such a large shrinkage as in 1915. In that year the decrease in Postal Orders as compared with the year 1914 amounted to 26,870.

Inward Postal Orders showed an increase amounting to \$2,337.

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chinese Delivery Section during the year handled 1,777,123 ordinary letters, 303,433 other articles, and 9,634 postal hong packets. The registered articles delivered amounted to 234,336, of which 145,510 were from the United States of America and Canada, and 88,723 from China and other countries, showing an increase of 24,115 as compared with 210,123 in 1915. 1,932 insured letters were dealt with as against 1,221 in 1915.

TELEGRAPH SUB-DEPARTMENT.

The revenue of the Telegraph Sub-Department amounted to \$9,158.40, of which \$5,995.04 was in respect of radio telegrams. The expenditure, which amounts to \$10,943.21, includes work done and stores supplied to the D'Aguiar Station by the Naval Authorities during the period from 1st July, 1915, to 30th September, 1916, but does not include the personal emoluments of the wireless operators at the D'Aguiar Station, the claims in respect of which are being settled this year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In spite of the war which continued throughout the year postal business showed signs of marked improvement. The large increase in the sale of stamps was due in great measure to a large increase in the parcel-post business arising out of the war.

The mail service was somewhat irregular, the chief cause being the submarine warfare which increased in violence as the year progressed. Considering the prevailing conditions, only comparatively few mails were lost. Four mails from London to Hongkong, three via Siberia despatched on the 28th and 29th July and the 16th November respectively, and one via Suez (including parcels) despatched on 28th February, and two mails Hongkong to London via Suez (including parcels) of 6th November (including parcels) and 11th December have been lost.

The new parcel agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia came into force on the 1st January.

An agreement was concluded with Russia for the exchange of parcel mails via Shanghai and Vladivostok. The service commenced on the 1st September but was almost immediately suspended owing to the congestion of traffic on the Siberian Railway.

An agreement was entered into in April with the Indo-China administration for the exchange of radio telegrams addressed to Hongkong, and places in Indo-China, through the intermediary of the Wireless Stations of D'Aguiar, Kwong Tocho Wan and Hanoi.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
3rd from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO. TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 250 or 155.Superior to Emulsions of Cod
Liver oil.Each tiny Morrhua capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.Recommended at the Paris Acad-
emy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules
and 500 Capsules.THE NEW FRENCH METHOD OF
THERAPY No. 1
THERAPY No. 2
THERAPY No. 3
THERAPY No. 4
THERAPY No. 5
THERAPY No. 6
THERAPY No. 7
THERAPY No. 8
THERAPY No. 9
THERAPY No. 10
THERAPY No. 11
THERAPY No. 12
THERAPY No. 13
THERAPY No. 14
THERAPY No. 15
THERAPY No. 16
THERAPY No. 17
THERAPY No. 18
THERAPY No. 19
THERAPY No. 20
THERAPY No. 21
THERAPY No. 22
THERAPY No. 23
THERAPY No. 24
THERAPY No. 25
THERAPY No. 26
THERAPY No. 27
THERAPY No. 28
THERAPY No. 29
THERAPY No. 30
THERAPY No. 31
THERAPY No. 32
THERAPY No. 33
THERAPY No. 34
THERAPY No. 35
THERAPY No. 36
THERAPY No. 37
THERAPY No. 38
THERAPY No. 39
THERAPY No. 40
THERAPY No. 41
THERAPY No. 42
THERAPY No. 43
THERAPY No. 44
THERAPY No. 45
THERAPY No. 46
THERAPY No. 47
THERAPY No. 48
THERAPY No. 49
THERAPY No. 50
THERAPY No. 51
THERAPY No. 52
THERAPY No. 53
THERAPY No. 54
THERAPY No. 55
THERAPY No. 56
THERAPY No. 57
THERAPY No. 58
THERAPY No. 59
THERAPY No. 60
THERAPY No. 61
THERAPY No. 62
THERAPY No. 63
THERAPY No. 64
THERAPY No. 65
THERAPY No. 66
THERAPY No. 67
THERAPY No. 68
THERAPY No. 69
THERAPY No. 70
THERAPY No. 71
THERAPY No. 72
THERAPY No. 73
THERAPY No. 74
THERAPY No. 75
THERAPY No. 76
THERAPY No. 77
THERAPY No. 78
THERAPY No. 79
THERAPY No. 80
THERAPY No. 81
THERAPY No. 82
THERAPY No. 83
THERAPY No. 84
THERAPY No. 85
THERAPY No. 86
THERAPY No. 87
THERAPY No. 88
THERAPY No. 89
THERAPY No. 90
THERAPY No. 91
THERAPY No. 92
THERAPY No. 93
THERAPY No. 94
THERAPY No. 95
THERAPY No. 96
THERAPY No. 97
THERAPY No. 98
THERAPY No. 99
THERAPY No. 100BRINGS SWEET SLUMBER TO
NERVE-WRECKED PEOPLE.That old devil, Insomnia, is the
greatest booking agent on earth. The
result of his never-ending labours is so
great that it requires thousands of insane
asylums to take care of his bookings.
The overflow he sends to prisons, work-
houses, and graveyards.Insomnia is a grave disease; it means
that the great nerve system and the real
life of the body is impaired and the
diseases should be healed promptly by
proper treatment.Your nervous energy is like a bank
account. If you use it up faster than
you add to it you suffer from nerves, have
sleepless nights, brainfag, or lack of
ambition caused by overwork, worry,
over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or
from excess of any kind, go to your
chemist and get a bottle of Sargol
Tablets and take two after each meal and
two just before retiring at night. Good-
bye to despondency, "hump," and
"blues."You will eat well, sleep well, and feel
splendid all the time. Sargol will enable
you to draw every atom of strength,
blood, and nourishment from the food
you eat. It excels all Nerve Foods,
tonics, wines, etc., as the results it gives
are permanent and lasting.Don't suffer with your nerves any
more, get back your old-time strength
and energy by taking a little Sargol.A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
COMMITTEE.HONGKONG'S SMALL EXPENDITURE
ON EDUCATION.The report of the Committee appointed
by H.E. the Governor to enquire into
the teaching of English in Government
Schools was laid before the Legislative
Council yesterday.The Committee was instructed "to
enquire into the teaching of the English
language to Chinese boys in Government
Schools, and to examine the question
whether by a reduction in the number of
other subjects more time can be devoted
to such teaching."The Committee consisted of the
Director of Education (Chairman), the
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr.
Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Piercy, Mr. W. J.
Hinton, Mr. F. M. H. Holman, Mr. R.
A. Ponsbury-Fane, and Mr. Ralphs
(Secretary).They met eleven times, and visited
Queen's College, Ellis Kadoorie School,
Saiyungpun School, and Wanchai School.
They also visited St. Joseph's College
for purpose of comparison.

The Committee's report is as follows:—

We find that the following are the only
Government Schools of any importance
which are concerned with the teaching
of English to Chinese boys:—Queen's
College; and Ellis Kadoorie, Saiyungpun,
Yaumati and Wanchai District Schools.These four Schools and the Lower
School at Queen's College are very similar.
They admit boys subject to a certain
prescribed knowledge of Chinese and to
certain rules as to age, and give them a
five years' course—in the case of Queen's
College, a four years' course—in English
subjects, Arithmetic, and Chinese. The
Upper School at Queen's College next
takes up their education. Here they can
follow a Full Course leading to the
Matriculation Examination of the Hong-kong University, or they can take the
Commercial Course, which leads up to the
University's Senior Local Examination.Queen's College contains a Normal
Class for training Chinese boys to be
school-masters. The students are recruited
in the following way:—They are selected
by open examination usually from Class
I. at Queen's College. They serve for
three years as pupil teachers on a salary
beginning at \$20 a month, under the
supervision of the Normal Master at
Queen's College. They attend the Normal
School every morning until 11.30, where
they receive both theoretical and practical
instruction, which is continued with
more emphasis on the practical side
during the rest of the day in Queen's
College or a District School. On passing a
final examination they are appointed
teachers on a salary beginning at \$40,
and rising by increments or promotion to
\$170 per mensem; but there are very
few appointments carrying the higher
salaries. On ceasing to be pupil teachers
the masters enter a kind of probation
stage in which they teach all day and
attend evening classes at the Technical
Institute. There they have to pass annual
examinations, after three of which their
education is considered to be complete.
Failure to pass involves reduction of pay
and, in the end, dismissal.The Discipline and Organization in the
District Schools were found to be excel-
lent throughout, and the relations of
boys to masters satisfactory. But we
regret to record our opinion that the
general spirit and organization at
Queen's College are not satisfactory and
call for further investigation. There
appears to be a lack of leadership, with
the result that the College resembles an
aggregation of classes rather than an
organized unit.The Curriculum.—At the District
Schools we do not recommend any
change in the present arrangement, and
do not consider that too many subjects
other than English are being taught, or
that too much time is devoted to such
subjects.The learning by heart of poetry is of
considerable educational value, but it
should not be taught except where the
English Staff can spare time to take the
subject. Apart from this recommenda-
tion, no change is recommended for the
Lower Classes. On the Commercial Side
of Queen's College we recommend that
Book-keeping should be no longer taught,
and that some reduction should be madein the hours devoted to the study of
Chinese; the time thus saved to be de-
voted to the teaching of English. Weals
recommend that Commercial Geography
should be dropped, and that the general
course in Geography for the University
Senior Examination should be substitut-
ed. No change in the curriculum is
proposed for the Full Side of the Upper
School. These are not sweeping changes,
and, apart from them, we recommend no
modification of the curriculum.The Methods employed are good in
themselves, although often applied by
the Chinese masters in too mechanical a
manner. The methods of the English
Staff seem perfectly adequate and modern,
and we find no cause for complaint in this
respect.The Staff is defective in two respects.
The proportion of masters to pupils is
too low (even when not, as at present,
reduced by absentees on war service), and
the classes are too big. We recommend
an increase of the Establishment sufficient
to ensure that there shall always be at
least one English teacher for every 120
boys, reckoning by the average atten-dance; and, further, that the maximum
enrolment for each division of a class be
reduced from 40 to 30. This reduction
might be accomplished as follows:—By
applying it in 1918 to Class 8 (the lowest);
in 1919 to Classes 8 and 7; and so on until
the change has become operative through-
out the schools. We are of opinion that
the employment of women teachers in the
Lower Classes might advantageously be
extended. With regard to the Chinese
masters, while recognising their industry
and conscientiousness, we find that they
are insufficiently prepared for the work
of teaching a foreign language.Buildings and Equipment.—Saiyung-
pun School is most unsuitably situated,
being between two busy roads on a very
narrow site, and opposite a row of noisy
houses. The accommodation is insufficient
and cannot be extended. We therefore
recommend that it should be abandoned
and a new school built on a more suitable
site in the same District.The recommendations for the reduction
in the size of classes made above call for
the erection of an additional school. We
recommend that it should be in the
Eastern District.Wanchai School needs better ventilation.
Some of the equipment in most of the
schools needs renewal.The Normal School.—We find that excel-
lent work has been done by the Normal
Master at Queen's College. But the some-
what mechanical nature of the teaching
given by the Chinese masters, and marked
defects in their pronunciation and general
education, call for special treatment. We
recommend that the University be ap-
proached in order that a wider range of
general studies may be available for
Chinese who desire to become teachers of
English. It is noteworthy that until
recently the demand for Chinese masters
in the Education Department resulted in
pupil teachers being made Assistant
Masters before the completion of their
three years' course. This irregularity has
had unfortunate results, and should be
avoided in future.The Salaries of both English and
Chinese masters are insufficient, and we
fear that unless they are increased there
may be difficulty in getting the stamp of
man required. The proportion of better-
paid appointments is too small.Medical Inspection of Schools.—It is
well recognised at Home that certain
physical defects common to school children
render their instruction largely a waste
of time and money. Among such are
defective sight, deafness, adenoids, and
bad teeth. There is also the question of
infectious diseases. We consider it most
desirable that proper provision should be
made for the regular inspection of Chinese
boys' schools.General.—If the recommendations made
above are carried out, they will consid-
erably increase the expenditure on Educa-
tion. Such an increase would not be un-
reasonable. This is proved by the small
proportion of the total expenditure of the
Colony now devoted to Education. Though
an exact comparison is hard to make,
the appended table shows that Hongkong
does not compare favourably with other
Crown Colonies in its gifts to
Education.The schools we have been considering
provide an eight years' course for Chinese
boys, by the results of which they can
fairly be judged. It is not fair to judge
them as is sometimes done by the attain-
ments of candidates for employment who
cannot produce evidence of having com-
pleted the course. A formal Certificate is
given to every boy who has completed it.
We desire to record our appreciation of
the services of Mr. Ralphs as Secretary.From a detailed table which is sub-
mitted on this subject by Mr. J. Hinton
we take the following:—

Colonies	Children attending schools per 100 of population	Percentage of expenditure devoted to Education
Barbadoes	8.4	9.6
Grenada	9.1	7.0
Trinidad and Tobago	5.3	6.4
St. Vincent	6.806	7.0
British Guiana	3.9	5.3
Mauritius	8.37	4.45
Ceylon	3.3	4.3
Straits Settlements	2.3	2.6
Hongkong	2.3	2.6

HONGKONG POLICE FORCE.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN-
SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1916.The report of the Capt.-Superintendent
of Police for 1916 states that the total
of all cases reported to the Police during
the year 1916 was 11,319, as against 9,460
in 1915, being an increase of 1,859 or
19.63 per cent. The average for the last
five years is 10,853.4.In the division of these cases into
Serious and Minor Offences, there ap-
pears an increase, as compared with
1915, of 398 cases (or 12.68 per cent.) in
the former, and of 1,463 cases (or 23.09
per cent.) in the latter.The increase and decrease as compared
with 1915 in Serious Offences are shown
as follows:—

Increase.	
Burglary and larceny from dwelling	21
Kidnapping and protection of women and children	1
Unlawful possession	56
Larceny	341
419	
Decrease.	
Murder	1
Robbery	5
Assault with intent to rob	5
Other felonies	12
23	
Nett increase	398

The increase was to a large extent due
to the very large influx of Chinese owing
to the disturbances in Chinese Territory.MURDER.
Twelve murders were reported to the
Police during the year, compared with
13 in 1915. In connection with 7 of these
reports, no arrest was made, and in the
remaining 5 cases arrests were made.There were 2 cases in which convictions
were obtained (5 persons of whom 3 were
convicted and 2 discharged). In 3 cases
there was no conviction (3 persons).MANSLAUGHTER.
Nine manslaughters were reported to
the Police during the year, as against 8
in 1915. In 2 cases, no arrest was made;
in the remaining 7 cases arrests were
made. There were 3 cases in which con-
victions were obtained (4 persons of whom
3 were convicted and 1 discharged). In 4
cases there was no conviction (4
persons).GANG ROBBERIES.
Forty-seven gang robberies were re-
ported to the Police during the year as
against 44 in 1915. In 27 cases no arrest
was made; in the remaining 20 cases
arrests were made. There were 13 cases
in which convictions were obtained (29
persons of whom 25 were convicted and 4
discharged). In 6 cases there was no
conviction (6 persons). One case with
one man remained undecided.STREET AND HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.
Sixteen street and highway robberies
were reported to the Police during the
year as against 20 in 1915. In 2 cases,
no arrest was made; in the remaining 14
cases, arrests were made. There were 3
cases in which convictions were obtained
(6 persons). In one case there was no
conviction (1 person).ROBBERIES ON BOATS AND JUNKS.
Two cases were reported to the Police
during the year as against 6 in 1915. In
these two cases, no arrest was made.OTHER FELONIES.
Under this heading are comprised the
following:—

1916.	1915.
Arson and attempted arson	6
Cutting and wounding	21
Demanding money with menaces	4
Embezzlement	31
Forgery	25
Detaining a man for ransom	1
Housebreaking	71
Assault with intent to have carnal knowledge	1
Throwing corrosive fluid	1
Receiving stolen property	52
Child stealing	1
Seditious publication	1
Aiding and abetting in a misdemeanour	1
Falsification of accounts by clerk	1
Lecturing on seditious matter	1
Rape	2
Inciting to commit an offence	1
In possession of seditious matter	1
Administering poison with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Accessory after the fact of murder	1
Accessory after the fact of robbery	1
Abominable offences	1

The number of cases in which con-
victions were obtained was 60 as against 59
in 1915.PROPERTY REPORTED STOLEN AND PROPERTY
RECOVERED.The estimated value of property stolen
during the year was \$263,581.70 as
against \$197,251.58 in 1915, an increase
of \$66,330.12.The average for the last five years is
\$260,719.45.The value of property recovered and
restored to owners was \$30,438.17 as
against \$23,170.37 in 1915, an increase
over property recovered in the previous
year of \$7,267.80.THE PIRACY ORDINANCE.
The number of searchers employed
under the Prevention of Piracy Ordinance,
1914, was as under:—

European Lance Sergeant	One
European Acting Lance Sergeant	One
European Constable	One
Chinese Staff of Searchers	Thirty-two
Female Searchers (privately paid)	Two

The number of Steamer Guards em-
ployed up to December 31st, 1916, was:
European Constable in charge..... 1
Steamer Guards..... 218
Steam Launch Guards..... 48WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
A total of 4,783 weights and measures
were examined and of these 213 were
found to be incorrect. The prosecutions
number 165 and convictions were obtained
in every case, the fines amounting to
\$3,925.DEPORTED.
There were 960 persons banished from
Hongkong.ARMS ORDINANCE.
The following arms and ammunition
were confiscated during the year, viz.:—
Four Winchester rifles, 24 rifles, 3 Mauser
pistol, 21 automatic pistols, 22 revolvers,
4,877 rounds of Winchester ammunition,
1,688 rounds of automatic pistol ammu-
nition, 14,399 rounds of Mauser pistol am-
munition, 17,123 rounds of revolver am-
munition, 30 bayonets, 1,329 detonators,
3,000 percussion caps, and 60 pounds
dynamite.IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER IMPRESSIONS.
Six hundred and forty-eight persons
were identified as having previous con-
victions against them, an increase of 148
as compared with 1915. Ninety-eight
identifications were those of criminals who
had returned from banishment.POLICE ON ACTIVE SERVICE.
Up to the end of the year forty-one
members of the Hongkong Police Force
had enlisted for Active Service and
twenty more were ready at the end of
the year to proceed to England.Four members of this Force were
killed while on Active Service during the
year.SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.
Including men on leave (about 60)
the strength of the Police Reserve is 642;
of all ranks, made up as follows:—

Staff	24
No. 1 Company	149
No. 2 Company	212
No. 3 Company	74
No. 4 Company	64
Amphibious Platoon	42
Mounted Police	22
Maxim Gunners	10
Band and Orchestra	23
Buglers and Drummers	22
	642

The Police Reserve perform both land
and harbour patrols. Every evening
sixty men report for duty at the Land
and Water Police Stations. Arrange-
ments have also been made and tested
for a large proportion of the force to
assemble at certain places, within a very
short space of time and fully prepared
for any emergency.The general and all round efficiency of
this Volunteer Police Force is due to the
personal energy and tact of Mr. Jenkin,
the Deputy Superintendent, ably seconded
by the other Superintendents and
Inspectors. Thanks are also due to the
Chinese General Committee for their
advice and aid in providing funds for
uniform and equipment of those portions
of the Reserve which are composed of
British Subjects of Chinese Race.On 23rd June notice was issued calling
upon all persons not exempted who re-
main in the Colony for more than one
week to register themselves at this office;
in the case of residents in the Colony
before July 2nd, and in the case of new
arrivals, within one week of arrival.STRENGTH ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

	European	Indian	Chinese	Total
Present	120	296	553	1,069
Absent on leave	37	25	34	106
Vacancies	6	32	40	84

Total Estab-
lishment 1,215REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
The Total Strength, Expenditure, and
Revenue of the Police and Fire Brigade
Departments for the years 1914, 1915 and
1916 is as follows:—

Year	Total Strength	Expenditure	Revenue
1914	1,204	105,759,109	35,012
1915	1,236	105,755,911	34,822
1916	1,215	106,703,743	35,574

Note.—No revenue is collected by the Fire
Brigade.There were 39 fires and 58 incipient
fires during the year against 20 and 29
in 1915.The estimated damage caused by fires
was \$229,425 and by incipient fires
\$1,817.80, as against \$393,688 and \$1,391
in 1915.The Fire Brigades turned out 89 times
during the year (17 in 1915).

MORAL OF BELGIUM. MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Mr. Balfour made his first public speech since his return from the United States at the second annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, held at the Mansion House.

The following message from Lord Stan-hordham to the Lord Mayor (who pre- vided) was read: "I am commanded by the King to express to you, as chairman of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, the gratification it affords his Majesty to learn that the activities of your many committees and workers have been crowned with such signal success. Their efforts in the cause of humanity and for the relief of the suffering and oppressed deserve the highest praise, and I am to take this opportunity of stating the gratitude with which the King recognizes the generosity of the United States Government in undertaking the financial responsibility for this work."

King Albert sent the following tele- gram:—

"On the occasion of the second annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, which in two years has collected £2,400,000 in Great Britain and the British Dominions, I desire to express through you my heartfelt thanks for such generous help. The efforts of the National Committee have during many months alleviated the sufferings of my loyal and courageous people and have given added inspiration to their fortitude. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the devoted services rendered by all those connected with the humani- tarian work of the committee."

Mr. Shirley Bann presented the report of the Executive Council, which showed that since the committee issued their first appeal in April, 1915, they have collected £2,411,232, of which £2,293,821 has been paid to the Commission to Relief, the rest representing the value of the two Canadian relief vessels. The British Overseas Dominions have contributed nearly three-quarters of the total, the contribution of New Zealand working out at 9s. 3d. a head of the population. Special appeals to children have yielded over £200,000.

THE CASE AGAINST GERMAN MILITARISM.

Mr. Balfour, in moving the adoption of the report, said the splendid sum sub- scribed in New Zealand was a remarkable proof of the manner in which it had been found possible throughout the whole world for people to feel a real living emotion in the face of distant tragedies which could by no possibility touch them- selves. After paying a tribute to the work of the Committee and to those in the United States who had organized relief work in Belgium, especially Mr. Hoover, the Foreign Secretary con- tinued: "It is impossible to survey the past without considering what bearing the Belgian case has upon the world case for the war. Just consider what light the history of the last two years throws upon German militarism. It was said by those who endeavoured to excuse German atrocities in the early weeks of the war that, after all, an invading army was almost always accompanied by some regrettable incidents, and that you must not judge a nation too harshly because some of its troops behaved badly. That excuse, even at the time, was obviously hopelessly inadequate. The investigations made by impartial tribunals, the evidence that could be given, and in part has been given, by American diplomats whose tongues are now unloosed by the fact that hostilities have broken out with Ger- many, conclusively prove that the fright- fulness exercised by the German troops in Belgium was a deliberate frightfulness. It was never repressed. It was constantly encouraged. It had a deliberate political purpose. It was carried out as part of a scheme, part of a settled policy. But even if that had not been demonstrated by investigation as to what went on in Belgium during the early months of the war, it is manifest now to the whole world, if they will only consider the events in that country in their entirety. It is not denied by the Germans them- selves that the invasion of Belgium was a gross breach of treaty engagements. If they say it was a military necessity, and in the face of military necessity even treaty engagements must give way, we do not agree. But we ask:—Is there any evidence that military necessity was the sole motive of German aggression? Had it been so, what would any other nation in the world have done when the military was accomplished? It is no excuse, but for the sake of argument grant that it was some shadowy basis of international morality—I think it has none—would not the nation which had to break its solemn treaty engagements when the military necessity had been carried out, give every consideration to the country at whose expense it had been carried out and whose independence it had promised to protect? Would not the Belgians have been the spoilt children of the armies that were, as it were, against their will in occupation of their territory? To this hour Belgium is not merely occupied by Germany, it is brutally oppressed by Ger- many, and it is perfectly useless, in the face of facts like these, to grub about looking for some excuse why German soldiers shot unoffending Belgian peas- ants or why German statesmen said in August, 1914, it was necessary for the German Empire that the Belgian frontier should be violated. (Cheers.)

But it is all-important, if we would judge aright what this war means, that we should never forget the lesson that Germany's behaviour in Belgium began to teach us in August, 1914, and which it has never ceased to teach us ever since. If you ask "Cannot you trust German honour and German promises?" there is the plain fact of treaties broken—and scornfully broken. Do you ask whether in future you can or cannot trust this militant and Imperialist Germany—for it is only of that Germany that I am speak- ing—to show some regard for humanity, you have the example of Belgium staring you in the face. The almost incredible horrors of the Armenian massacres are remote and, though their total result is beyond question, the details are not open to our examination. We do not know

FRENCH REPLY TO RUSSIA COMMONS AIMS AND PRINCIPLES.

The following is the text of the French Government's reply to the Russian pro- clamations of April 9th (March 27th, old style):—

It is with entire satisfaction that the Government of the French Republic has taken cognizance of the proclamation of the Russian Provisional Government of April 9th last, which the Russian Am- bassador was instructed to communicate to it. The Government of the Republic shares the full confidence which the Pro- visional Government entertains in the restoration of the political, economic, and military forces of the country. It does not doubt that the measures an- nounced for the improvement of the con- ditions in which the people mean to carry through to victory the war against an adversary who threatens their national patrimony more than ever will permit them to drive him from their soil, de- finitely establish their reconquered liberty, and thus effectively take their part in the common struggle of the Allies. In this way, the efforts which our enemies do not cease to renew to sow mis- understanding among the Allies and to obtain credit for the most lying reports regarding their reciprocal decision will be rendered vain.

The Government of the French Repub- lic, always confident in the sentiment of its old and faithful Ally, is glad to feel itself in full community of ideas with the Russian Government and people re- garding the principles by which its policy has not ceased to be inspired during the present conflict.

France thinks of oppressing no people and no nationality, not even those of her enemies of to-day, but she intends that the oppression which has so long weighed upon the world shall be finally destroyed, and that the authors of the crimes which will remain for our enemies the shame of this war shall be chastized. Leaving to her enemies the spirit of conquest and greed by which they are inspired in peace as in war, France will never aspire to snatch any territory from its legitimate owners.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH REPLY TO RUSSIA UNITY OF PURPOSE. LIBERATION OF THE OPPRESSED.

The following is the text of the reply of the British Government to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims:—

"On May 3rd his Majesty's Govern- ment received through the Russian Charge d'Affaires a Note from the Russian Government declaratory of their war policy."

"In the Proclamation to the Russian people, enclosed in the Note, it is said that 'Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory.' In this sentiment the British Government heartily concurs. They did not enter upon this war as a war of conquest, and they are not continuing it for any such object. Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and to enforce respect for international engage- ments. To those objects has now been added that of liberating populations op- pressed by alien tyranny. They heartily rejoice, therefore, that Free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland ruled by the old Russian Autocracy, but equally that within the dominion of the Germanic Empires. In this enterprise the British Democracy wish Russia God-speed. Beyond everything we must seek for such a settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war."

"The British Government heartily joins their Russian Allies in their respect- and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided. The British Government be- lieve that broadly speaking the agree- ments which they have from time to time made with their Allies are conformable to these standards. But if the Russian Government so desire they are quite with their Allies to examine, and if need be to revise, these agreements."

what share of those unexampled abomina- tions is due to Turkish inspiration and how much is due to German inspiration. But in Belgium you have the German carrying out his policy in his own way, undisturbed by allies. Everything that is done he has done. We know what he has done; we know what he is doing. Do not let familiarity with the terrible story of German bluntness to the moral which should be drawn from it.

THE ONLY REMEDY.
I do not know if you have read the report of the magnificent speech, which appears in to-day's papers, made by the President of the United States upon the causes of the war, and the underlying necessities in which the whole of liberty- loving mankind lies to see that such a war is never repeated. If you read that speech, and bear in mind German action in Belgium, German promises about Bel- gium, German policy in Belgium, and Germany's future intentions in regard to Belgium, you will see that the general observations made by the President find there a conclusive and unanswerable sup- port. There, on the face of history, lies the justification of this great alliance amongst all nations, practically, at the present time who love liberty, against the monstrous tyranny and coercion which the civilized world is promised if we sub- mit to an inconclusive and ineffectual peace. (Cheers.) There is only one true remedy for the wrongs of Belgium, and that is defeat of Germany. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Page, the United States Am- bassador, speaking on behalf of the Ameri- can members of the Commission for Relief, expressed heartfelt gratitude towards the British public for all they had done. The Belgian Minister thanked all who had taken part in the work of giving succour to his countrymen.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S GREAT DAY.

SHARE IN MESSINES VICTORY.

STORY OF SPLENDID EXPLOITS.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

One of the most joyous things about the victory of Messines has been the splendid efficiency of our air service, and its com- plete mastery of the enemy.

The object of the Flying Corps is, acting as one branch of the great Army organization, to co-operate with the other branches in the one supreme end of securing victory. The chief ways in which it does this are, first, observation for gen- eral movements as such as possible; secondly, harassing the enemy behind his lines; and, thirdly, obstructing the enemy Flying Corps from performing these same functions for its side. In each of these departments our Flying Corps has ab- solutely and unqualifiedly successful, and it is not too much to say that never before, even on the Somme, have we so completely demonstrated our mastery of the Germans in the air.

The Germans might almost as well have had no air service at all, while our flying men were one of the chief instruments in securing our victory. They were the one branch of the Army to which the thunder- storm on the evening and night of June 6-7 was a serious inconvenience. It ham- pered the rest of the Army little, but some eight or nine hours immediately before the launching of our attack, flying was impossible, and so much work which might have been done that night had to be postponed till dawn. Flights which should have started at various hours dur- ing the night could not set out till nearly 3 o'clock.

I see from my notes made at the time that on the part of the front where I was, the first aeroplane passed overhead at eight minutes after 3 o'clock. At 3.10 the attack was made. By 3.30 the sky was full of our machines, one flight of 12, and another of five being overhead simul- taneously, as well as many single aeroplanes on various duties. Not one German machine appeared then or seemingly during the battle.

"CALLS" FROM THE SKY.

This, however, was only the culminat- ing detail of the work of the Flying Corps in the battle which had been going on for days before. This work had kept the Army absolutely informed of every detail of the enemy's defences. No bit of trench could be made or improved without our knowing it; no gun could be moved; no trains could pass on the rail- ways, or troops along the roads.

During all this time the enemy was in possession of the high ground and could see our movements by direct observa- tion. We, for everything beyond the edge of the ridge, had only aeroplanes for eyes, but they served us superbly. This work of observation, of course, by no means ceased with the actual joining of battle, but on the contrary, grew then more strenuous and intense, for the enemy had done his best not to disclose his gun positions beforehand, and only after he began to fire on the morning of the battle was it, in many cases, possible to be sure which were effective guns, which dummies, and which mere camouflage.

The air squadron alone, during the day of the battle, sent down "calls," as they are called (meaning indication of gun position), which enabled our artillery to silence in fewer than 72 enemy batteries. Other squadrons engaged in the same work did equally well, and our gunners are as loud in praise of the airmen as the airmen are enthusiastic in their ad- miration of the artillery. The results of the admirable co-operation between the two were seen in the complete domination of the German artillery by ours during the attack, and even more in the confes- sions of artillerymen taken prisoners, who said that they had been unable to serve their guns, and in the contempt of their own guns expressed by captured German infantrymen.

Besides observation of guns, etc., the information given by our airmen of the progress of events during the course of the battle is of first importance, and never before has this branch of the work been so beautifully developed as in the Battle of Messines. Details of the method of operation cannot, of course, be published, but the intelligence furnished by airmen throughout our attack and advance was extraordinary, both in volume and accuracy, and it covered everything of importance, from the pro- gress of our own men as they "went over" to the earliest symptoms of the massing of the enemy for a counter-attack. Nothing of military importance took place on or behind the battlefield that the keen eyes from above did not see and report upon at once.

AUDACIOUS FLIGHTS.

As for the next prime function of air- craft—harassing the enemy behind his lines—things our airmen did were so multitudinous and amazing that it is difficult even to catalogue them. Some three tons of explosives were dropped on the morning of the battle on various aerodromes, railheads, and similar points of importance. But this is only one de- tail of our air activities. The weather, as has been said, delayed operations dur- ing the night, but with earliest dawn our men flew to each enemy aerodrome within a certain radius and simply terrorized it. Besides dropping explosives, they at- tacked aerodromes at below the level of the shed-roofs, flying round and pouring machine-gun fire into the hangars. At no aerodrome were there yet any machine out of its shed, though in some sheds lights were seen, and, apparently, pre- parations for the day's work were in progress. Our men poured machine-gun fire into these, then in several cases, went away on other work, returning again after a while and resuming the parade at roof-top level around the aerodrome, making it utterly impossible for any enemy machine to get out and start.

I have said they went off on other work. One detail of this work was that over 20 cases of enemy infantry marching on the roads and firing on it till it scattered. Wherever reinforcements were coming up they were attacked in this manner. The casualties inflicted were many, the de- moralization caused was infinitely great- er, and, above all, there was the actual prevention of enemy troops from coming to take a share in the battle. Besides all

(Continued at top of next column.)

THE POSITION IN ENEMY CAPITALS.

U.S. VICE-CONSUL'S VISITS.

Mr. Harold G. Waters, late American Vice-Consul at Constantinople, who has arrived at Paris last month after a three weeks' adventurous journey through Bulgaria and Austria, told a representa- tive of *The Daily Express* that the greater part of the population of the Turkish capital still wonder why they are fighting France and England.

"If you can get a Turk to talk to you when he is not afraid of being overheard by German spies," said Mr. Waters, "he will generally state that he hates German officers, hundreds of whom in Constā- tinople behave as if they owned the coun- try. They dash about the city in high- speed motor-cars, and when they run over a Turk or two they do not worry."

"The break with America is extremely unpopular, but the Turks get absolutely no information as to the military situation. When the Consular party left, the fall of Bagdad had not been officially announced."

As long as Germany is able liberally to supply Turkey with money, as she is doing now, she will be able to retain the upper hand," continued Mr. Waters.

"The Turks in Constantinople have never seen so much money as is current now, but nevertheless the city is more filthy than ever, and food is terribly dear. The most minute morsel of steak costs ten shillings."

Mr. Waters was stationed in Berlin before and during part of the war, and he was very much impressed by the com- paratively normal state of other enemy capitals compared with that city. Bud-apest is hardly touched by the war at all, and everything is as gay there as former- ly. Vienna, too, is very much better than Berlin, says Mr. Waters. Bread cards only are to be seen in the Austrian capital, and there seems to be other food in plenty. The theatres begin at six o'clock, to save light. Coal is beginning to run short, but there is a greater supply there than in Berlin.

Paris is the fifth belligerent capital that Mr. Waters has visited, and he says unhesitatingly that Berlin is worse off in every respect. When his attention was called to the food restrictions in London and Paris, he laughed, saying, "You have to live in Berlin to know what going short really means."

this, our airmen attacked guns moving on the road, convoys of ammunition wagons, and transport of all kinds. They hunted trains along the rails, firing into them; and, when trains stopped at stations and troops tried to detrain, the airmen scattered, and, in some cases it is believed, fairly decimated them.

So audacious were they, that many of our men that morning made long flights over enemy country and returned to their home aerodromes without ever being 500ft. above the ground. Innumerable cases great parts of the flight were much lower. One airmen, finding no larger game, chased a single motor-car, with five passengers, along a road, coming down so low that the engine not being quick in picking up, he hit the car with the not-unnatural result that the car went in a clean somersault into a ditch. Then he found four gun teams on another road, attacked them, caused casualties both to men and horses, and left them tied up in knots. Then the same man charged a party of 500 infantry and scattered them.

MACHINE-GUNS SILENCED.
Another man was fired on by a machine-gun. He dived at it and fired into it, and saw his bullets hit, and the crew dive into their holes. Another man, who had been playing with a party of 300 enemy infantry on the road, was fired on by anti-aircraft guns, so went down and tackled the guns and silenced them, and sent the men hurrying to cover. Yet another silenced four machine-guns, firing from an emplacement, and they do not seem to have resumed their activity, either because the men were dead or because they were too scared. Other men went down and flew along trenches and drove men into dug-outs till the trenches were empty. They even searched the open country and attacked small groups of Germans in shell-holes.

One man who had used up all his ammunition on troops on the road fired his Vörey lights into them as a parting compliment. So thoroughly did our airmen scour the country that even individual horsemen and wagons that dared to take the road found themselves the object of attack.

Can anyone measure what the effect of all this must have been on the German battle organization? How should we feel, what would be said in Parliament, if German airmen on the day of a great battle succeeded in imposing the same reign of terror on the territory behind our lines?

Finally, and perhaps the greatest achievement of all, you have already heard from Sir Douglas Haig, that the enemy airmen were prevented from taking any part in the battle. This is mere plain fact. What I have already said about the raiding of German aerodromes explains part of it; but, in addition, our men were everywhere far ahead behind the German lines, and wherever an enemy aeroplane showed itself it was attacked, and in the combat which fol- lowed a great number of enemy machines were sent down. Some went down spinning, some in spirals; some fell near the ground, then crashed, some "flopped about and dropped out of control," one "dropped violently and stood on its nose on the ground."

So thick were our machines around the battlefield that pilots complained that it was not safe to fly, and, as a matter of fact, we did lose two machines through collision. So scarce, on the other hand, were the enemy's, that there were young airmen who came home complaining that, like the lion who had no Christian, they could not find a Boche to fight.

Though the simplicity of our victory and the quickness of the decision may have blinded some people to its mag- nitude, June 7th was a great day for British arms. And not least was it a great day for the Royal Flying Corps. Our airmen have a right to be proud of them- selves, for surely the Army is proud of them.

WAR SAVINGS.

IF YOU CANNOT FIGHT WITH
RIFLE, BAYONET OR GRENADE,

Fight with Your Money.

BRITAIN calls YOU.

"We are desirous of making the subscrip-

list as large as possible and worthy of the

Colony, and we beg to urge those who are not

members, particularly those who do not at

present hold even \$5.00 worth of War Loan,

to join the Association."

"No sum is too small and we revel in \$5.00

and \$10.00 notes, which mount up in an

extraordinary way."

Extract from half-yearly report of Hong-

KONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS

ASSOCIATION.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	"ANRU"	On 5th Aug. D'light.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th Aug. Noon.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 7th Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 7th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 12th Aug. D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY	7th Aug. at Noon.
"HAHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	10th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	if calling about	about

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	THURSDAY	18th Aug. at Noon
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shinobe	12,500	
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI	SHIDZUKA MARU	WED. DAY	19th Sept. at Noon
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Nomi	12,500	

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY	17th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Soyeda	13,500	
	IYO MARU	THURSDAY	9th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Takano	12,500	
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	SUNDAY	28th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Cope	16,000	

	TAISHO MARU	THURSDAY	16th Aug.
	Capt. Ogawa	8,000	
KOBE	ASAKI MARU	WED. DAY	22nd Aug.
	Capt. Kikaku	8,000	

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 282 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

R. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERISA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 6th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perisa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 12th Aug.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANISULAN and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

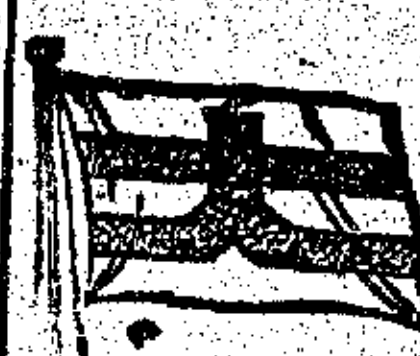
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TADOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"PANAMA MARU"	MONDAY	6th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY	16th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY	28th Aug. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Mataram. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... WED. DAY, 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 9th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos 744 and 745

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

(INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARINES.)

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

